

ROOSEVELT ADVOCATES RECALL OF PRESIDENTS

Never Had Any Power in the White House Unless the People Were With Him.

SAYS WILSON "MISSTATED"

Not Gary Nor Perkins, but Colonel Himself Originated Trust Plank.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Col. Roosevelt came out squarely to-night in a speech to 300 people packing the Auditorium here in favor of the "recall of Presidents" for inefficiency or misconduct in office. It was a declaration made in reply to one of five questions propounded by William Jennings Bryan, who has been campaigning in this State for Gov. Wilson.

The boldness and novelty of the proposition advanced by the Colonel were such as to make the great audience gasp, and then it testified its approval by thunders of applause. Here is what the Colonel said:

"As far as I am concerned, I should be glad to have the recall of the President. It is not in the Progressive platform, and this is merely an expression of my personal feelings. My own experience was that I could do nothing as President except when the people were present with me, whether it was my fault or theirs, I ceased to have power. Under such conditions I would prefer to leave the Presidency unless in fair open fighting on the stump I could bring the people to my way of thinking, such course I think would be to my advantage and to theirs."

"As to the number of non-consecutive terms a President might have, every argument in favor of any limitation of the terms of the President can refer only to consecutive terms. Any third term talk which refers to non-consecutive terms is an utter absurdity."

"Mr. Bryan professes to believe in the people. It was to the people that I made my appeal and in the primaries, by votes varying from 2 to 15 to 1, the people decided that the talk of a third term in case was the worst humbug ever heard of to frighten political children."

Besides expressing in no uncertain language his opinion of Bryan, the Colonel made an answer to Gov. Wilson's Minneapolis address. He charged the Democratic nominee with making "inaccurate statements of facts" in connection with the plank in the Progressive platform proposing Federal regulation of corporations; asserted that the Steel and Harvester trusts were supporting indirectly Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson instead of himself; declared that neither Taft nor Wilson had a trust remedy and again accused Wilson for his "schoolroom" theory that the history of liberty is a record of the limitations of government."

His reply to Wilson he made at Trinidad, the first point in the State where his campaign stopped. Here, where the Guggenheim interests are strong, 2,000 men and women turned out to see him and listen to the hacking he gave to arguments of the candidate he terms his only rival. At La Junta he addressed along the same line 2,000 people assembled in the public square. At Rocky Ford he received several boxes of cantaloupe grown at that place and talked to a thousand people. At Pueblo he was driven to the State Fair where before 4,000 men and women he amplified his views concerning Gov. Wilson's trust ideas. Ten thousand women, filling a public square the size of a large city block, listened to him at Colorado Springs. Denver had a small but enthusiastic crowd at the Union Station and to-night the Auditorium here was filled.

Besides replying to Bryan's third term question and proposing the recall of Presidents in connection therewith, the Colonel disposed of the four other inquiries put by the Nebraskaans as to how much of the Progressive platform had not been borrowed from the Democratic party, about which Mr. Bryan was solicited. "The Colonel answered succinctly: 'All of it.'"

To another Bryan inquiry asking why the Progressives had placed purely State issues like the initiative and referendum in the platform, he said that these are both State and national issues. Respecting George W. Perkins, Col. Roosevelt answered Mr. Bryan as follows: "The difference between Mr. Perkins and the financiers who are against us is that they work secretly and for a reward. Mr. Perkins is working for us openly and will have no reward save as Judge Lindsey and Jane Addams will have such reward. That is, he and they alike are working only for the reward of seeing the principles in which they believe triumph in this country."

Commenting on the charge that he was a dictator, which he has discussed elsewhere, Col. Roosevelt said: "I have had the simplest reward any man of my generation could have. I know of nothing I could wish to be in the way of an office. I do believe with all my heart in certain great causes and I desire to be given the right to fight for these causes in whatever way the people may think I can best do the work."

As to Gov. Wilson, the Colonel, while praising the amenities and not putting him in the Ananias class, repeated his charge that the Democratic candidate was guilty of misstatement of facts by calling attention to speeches and messages made during his incumbency of the White House urging Federal regulation of trusts. "Five minutes inquiry," he said, "would have satisfied Mr. Wilson that Mr. Taft and Mr. Perkins had nothing to do with the monopoly plank of the Progressive platform, but that that plank merely stated the view of the Progressive candidate long ago presented."

He declared that Mr. Wilson's attack upon the method of regulating and controlling the trusts and of compelling better treatment of their employees was based upon the theories of the schoolroom and was that of a man whose knowledge was gained through books and not through life. Had Mr. Wilson

any personal knowledge of social and industrial conditions, did he know what workmen need and how they live, the Colonel said he would not have made the statements he has made.

Mr. Wilson's theory that competition is essential in order to secure proper working conditions for corporation employees the Colonel attacked at Pueblo by what he termed "a vivid illustration" furnished by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. This company is independent of the steel trust and is controlled by John D. Rockefeller. A committee which investigated labor conditions in the iron and steel mills of the country reported them to be worse in the Rockefeller plants than in the others. The Colonel remarked that Mr. Wilson was quite right in saying that the limitation of governmental powers would preserve the liberty of individuals, but the individuals whose liberty would be thus preserved are Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Guggenheim.

Mr. Wilson's proposal, he declared, "is to preserve their liberty by preventing governmental action on behalf of the people whom they employ." The Progressive remedies for the evils which exist in the iron, steel and smelter industries, the Colonel said, were an eight hour day, three shifts of eight hours each in continuous industries, one day's rest in seven, publicity of the facts of work and the minimum wage for women. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties or their candidates, he insisted, have a single practical remedy for the trust evil.

Col. Roosevelt left for Nebraska after to-night's meeting.

SAYS CONKLINGS HAVE MADE UP.

Wife's Former Lawyer Disputed by Her Present Counsel.

A statement that a reconciliation has been effected between ex-Assemblyman Alfred D. Conkling and Mrs. Ethel Johnson Conkling, following the bringing of a suit for separation by Mrs. Conkling and an advertisement by her husband that he would not be responsible for her debts, was made yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Gerard by ex-Assistant District Attorney Robertson Honey, who was Mrs. Conkling's attorney until a few days ago.

Mrs. Conkling has recently retained Max D. Steuer, and Mr. Steuer told the court that he knew nothing about any reconciliation. The court directed both lawyers to file further affidavits to-day. The case was before the court to-day on a motion by Mr. Steuer to compel Mrs. Conkling's former attorney to turn over letters and papers in the separation case. Mr. Honey had refused to do so because he said Mrs. Conkling still owes him a fee of \$2,500 and he is holding the letters under an attorney's lien.

Mr. Steuer charged that Mr. Honey had demanded payment under a threat that if he failed to sue for the money, matters which would be embarrassing to the Conklings would be revealed. He handed up to the court a letter sent by Mr. Honey in which he wrote:

"It seems to me that the very matter which she seeks to avoid, upon the case going to a referee, would take place, and I would be obliged to disclose the delicate nature of the case which I have learned from conversation with the plaintiff. Also it might result that she would be subject to newspaper comment."

"No decent lawyer would write a letter like that, and it ought to be brought to the attention of the Bar Association," said Justice Gerard.

Mr. Honey told the court that after Mrs. Conkling had stated her case to him he advised a settlement. Mrs. Conkling agreed to a settlement and he conferred with her attorney for Mr. Conkling. He had arranged for a settlement under which Mrs. Conkling was to get \$5,000 a year when the defendant's lawyer retired and Howard Conkling, brother of the defendant, said he was representing him.

"I arranged a settlement with him," said Mr. Honey, "on the basis of Mrs. Conkling resuming her place as the head of her husband's household or her being maintained in the style to which she had been accustomed and of receiving \$200 a month pin money. That settlement has been put into effect, I understand."

ROADS TO NAME SHIP ALLIES.

House Committee Demands Facts on Marine Relations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, which is making an investigation of the shipping trust, to-day sent out a dragnet request to all the important railroad systems of the country for all information obtainable in regard to their relations with domestic steamship lines. The railroads are called upon to give names of all water transportation companies any portion of which common or preferred stock, bonds or other securities are owned by them, the amount of each and the date of acquisition. They must also divulge the names and addresses of all water carriers in which they have obtained any interest by ownership, mortgage, lease or agreement, or in consequence of agreement or otherwise. Information is also sought as to what interests or stockholdings they possess in any forwarding, towing, dock, warehouse, lighterage or canal companies. A statement must be made of all vessels owned or operated by subsidiary companies, traffic agreements, through routing arrangements, methods of meeting the competition of other lines, time and number of sailings between designated ports and the fixing, maintenance and division of joint rates. Copies of all agreements and understandings with water carriers must be furnished.

NECKLACE WORTH \$12,000 GONE.

Mrs. Sprague's String of Pearls Lost on Train or After Leaving It.

BURKE CHARITY GIFT WAS OVER \$6,000,000

Accounting Shows That Foundation Receives \$2,000,000 More From Estate.

TO AID CONVALESCENTS

Trustees Paid Many Lawyers and Alienists to Have Will Sustained.

The trustees under the will of John Masterston Burke, who left almost his entire estate to the Winifred Masterston Burke Relief Foundation to aid convalescents, filed their accounting in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. It shows that in addition to \$1,000,000 worth of real estate which Mr. Burke put in trust in 1902, eight years before his death, for the foundation the estate comprises \$2,435,281 additional, nearly all of which goes to the Winifred Masterston Burke Relief Foundation.

The accounting also shows the precautions taken by the trustees to prevent the will from being set aside. Mr. Burke had about forty cousins, many of whom lived in Ireland, and nearly all of them were poor. He gave them bequests of \$100 and \$200 each and provided that if there were any not named they were to get \$100.

The heirs brought suit to set aside the will on the ground that the law under which the Winifred Masterston Burke Relief Foundation was incorporated was invalid on technical grounds, but the late Surrogate Thomas admitted it to be valid and said he was convinced that the statute was constitutional and the bequest valid. The trustees then brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the will upheld and a decree to that effect was entered.

The trustees are William H. White, Fred H. Denman, Frank R. Sturgis and Francis B. Clark. They reported that they had engaged Drs. Frederick Peterson, Pearce Bailey, Charles I. Dana and Homer I. Ostrom, alienists, to testify that Mr. Burke was of sound mind and paid them retainers aggregating \$700. Ten lawyers in the will contest proceedings got \$100 each. The administration expenses have been \$74,761 to date. Before Mr. Burke died Trustees Sturgis and Clark had received \$20,000 each for their services up to that time and Mr. Denman \$40,000.

The trustees reported that they have personal property valued at \$1,000,103 in their hands and an accrued income from the personal estate of \$833,000 more. After paying all expenses to date they have \$2,583,398 left.

The provision in Mr. Burke's will under which the estate was left to the foundation said:

"I am without any relatives who are near to me or who have any just claim to my bounty. It has been and is the dominant purpose of my life that the bulk of my estate shall be devoted to charities of the general character of those set forth in the charter of the Winifred Masterston Burke Relief Foundation. It has been and is my wish that the fortune which I have accumulated shall be used not for my own personal enjoyment nor for the gratification and enjoyment of any other persons but shall be used wisely and systematically to aid industrious and thrifty persons who are in trouble and unfriended, and more especially to help the poor who have been ill, and especially at the periods of their recuperation and convalescence from serious illness, and to enable them better to resume the struggle for their livelihood or for the performance of their duties."

Mr. Burke also left \$2,000 to the Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer and the Mariners Family Industrial Society.

MRS. McNAMARA INFLUENCED.

Banker's Wife Says Friend Led Her to Take Trip East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Mrs. Nicholas McNamara, who was taken East by her friend Mrs. Cora Perkins, testified to-day in the trial of Mrs. Perkins for the killing of her husband, John McNamara, that she was wholly under the influence of Mrs. Perkins for weeks before the trip and during the journey, which was suddenly stopped at New York by the arrest of Mrs. Perkins and Chauffer Patterson.

Mr. Hanley, counsel for Mrs. Perkins, asked Mr. McNamara, a banker, if he had not been arrested for beating his wife, and whether or not he ever earned a dollar himself and whether he was a chronic drunkard or not. McNamara became incensed and denied each implied accusation.

EXPENSE OF \$115 FOR ONE VOTE.

High Cost of Primaries Under Discussion in Utica Now.

WRITES AS AIRSHIP FALLS.

Woman Describes Experience as Machine Plunges 450 Feet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, Sept. 19.—One of the strangest entries ever made in a diary—"plunging madly to earth—220 ft.—in a flying now"—was written in a very shaky hand by Miss Mary Davies, who was flying as a passenger with H. de Astley, the aviator, when their machine fell a distance of 450 feet near Little yesterday.

In describing her adventure afterward Miss Davies said:

"When the machine turned over I thought I would be pitched out, but I became wedged between the luggage and things tumbled on top of me. 'The compass rushed up at me and I caught it. Then the oil can came at me. I tried my best to write, but I had not much time.'"

"Soon after the dive began I was overturned. I saw the propeller whirling around and bits of it being hurled toward the heavens. 'When we were about to strike the ground I wondered whether my head would stick in the earth and some one would find me in that position. I was rather surprised when there was no shock and I found myself unhurt.'"

Aviator de Astley attributes the accident to a knot in the floor board coming under his heel going through the hole. He was unable to extricate his heel and could not steer the machine. He did not hear a word from Miss Davies. The machine struck on the point of the right wing and this was buried to a depth of eighteen inches. When he crawled out he found Miss Davies crouching up her camera. The first thing she said was: 'Dear me, it is a pity, we will have to wait by train.'"

She was so cool that she might have just stepped out of a taxi-car.

MANY SUICIDES IN TOKIO.

Example of Gen. Nogi and Wife Followed in Japan.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. Tokio, Sept. 19.—There have been many suicides since Gen. Nogi and his wife killed themselves. The police have prevented some attempts.

GOVERNOR HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Arkansas Executive Had Pardoned Negro Sentenced to Death for Assault.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 19.—Early comes to the post office this morning saw a figure, apparently that of a man, suspended from the crossarm of a telegraph pole in one corner of the square. On looking closer it was seen that this figure was a dummy on which were two large placards, both reading "George W. Donaghy."

Sheriff N. Abler cut down the effigy before its presence became generally known. The cause for the hanging of the Governor in effigy was his pardon yesterday of Robert Armstrong, a negro who was twice convicted and was sentenced to be hanged for attacking a trained nurse, Miss Ella Hardestad. In a statement issued after granting the pardon, Gov. Donaghy expressed his belief in the negro's innocence, based upon an anonymous letter received by the Little Rock police when Armstrong was first convicted, in which the writer claimed to be guilty and which letter has since been identified as being in the handwriting of J. B. Smith, the "Jack the Shooter" who was killed here two months ago. In his statement the Governor said:

"Armstrong's defence was an alibi. True, it was a negro testimony, but to prove where a negro is at night at the working hours one would ordinarily have to resort to negro testimony, as it is negroes with whom he associates. His alibi was apparently made out as well as a negro alibi could have been proved."

The attack took place in the outskirts of Little Rock last April.

WOMAN KEPT INDIAN PAPERS.

Mrs. Gray, Arrested, Says Ex-Commissioner Valentine Wanted Her To.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray, who attracted attention last winter by her activity before Congress committees in relation to Indian matters, was arrested this afternoon by Washington detectives on a warrant sworn out at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior charging her with having forcibly retained public records taken from the files of the Interior Department relating to Crow Indian affairs.

Mrs. Gray was taken before United States Commissioner Taylor and held in \$1,000 bail. It was said tonight that she secured possession of the papers through the assistance or with the consent of Robert Valentine, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who resigned a few days ago to espouse the Progressive cause.

"These records which I am accused of stealing," said Mrs. Gray, "are now safely locked up at the Department of Justice. They involve more than \$100,000 worth of property of which the Crow Indians, whom I represent, are the legitimate owners. At the request of Commissioner Valentine these records, a great many of which had been destroyed at the Indian bureau, were placed in my custody as a representative of the Department of Justice and a representative of Mr. Valentine. They were removed to the Department of Justice building."

WOMAN CANDIDATE'S FLIGHT.

Running for Judgeship, but Falls of Admission to Bar.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Miss Lucy Goode White, the only woman candidate who ever aspired to a seat on the Superior Court bench of San Francisco county, to-day failed to pass her examination for admission to the California bar. Unless she is later admitted by other means to practise law in this State she will not be eligible in the election in November. The examination was conducted by the District Court of Appeals.

At the recent primary election Miss White, who professed to be a Socialist, polled 7,000 votes and won eighth place by a narrow margin.

NO CRIME TO CARRY RED FLAG, POLICE FIND

Socialists Get Ruling From Mayor Gaylor and Inspector Schmiltberger.

PARADE RAISED AN ISSUE

Thirty Policemen Who Confiscated a Banner Last Saturday Reprimanded.

Hereafter marching Socialists or anybody else may carry red flags, or pink or yellow or green or black ones for that matter, without having to dodge the police. Chief Inspector Schmiltberger drilled that fact into the minds of thirty policemen yesterday when a part of the squad at the East Eighty-eighth street station lined up before him at Police Headquarters at a hearing on a complaint made by the Socialist party.

The complaint was originally made to Mayor Gaylor following the parade of the Socialists and Industrial Workers of the World last Saturday, when a red flag carried by one of the marchers was torn from its staff by a policeman, who confiscated the emblem for "evidence." It was understood at the time that the police had ordered not to permit the carrying of red flags by the marchers.

Julius Gerber, executive secretary of the Socialist party of New York; John A. Wall, a cousin of District Attorney Whitman, and other witnesses testified yesterday before Inspector Schmiltberger that the police along the line of march had ordered the red flags down. They said that they had told the policemen who objected to the display of their banners that Mayor Gaylor had frequently explained that the red flag stood for all humanity and nothing else. The explanations had availed them not at all, they said, and they had been forced to march and speak without displaying their flag.

Mr. Wall also told Inspector Schmiltberger that the patriots of 1776 carried a red flag when they first marched against the British. The inspector agreed that this might be so, and then turning to the policemen he said:

"I want to impress this fact upon the minds of all of you men, that the red flag has as much right to be flown as either the German or Italian or the green flag of Ireland. They can fly a yellow flag or even a black flag if they care to."

It was reported by the Socialists later in the day that the police officers directly concerned had apologized for the attack on the red flag made by their men and had explained that what had happened to the marchers was no fault of theirs.

Recently Justice Francis J. Swayze of the New Jersey Supreme Court decided that a man in Ellerslie, who was arrested because he flew a red flag from his house had every right to hoist that colored banner if he saw fit.

In Police Commissioner Bingham's time the police received orders to arrest any person carrying a red flag on the ground that it might cause trouble. A Socialist speaker who displayed the party emblem on a red flag was taken to court, where Magistrate Wahl discharged him. The Magistrate told the policeman making the arrest that the Socialists had the necessary number of votes to legalize the party they had a right to display their emblem and that therefore the arrest was unwarranted.

MRS. GRACE ASKS DIVORCE.

Will Also Sue for \$18,000 She Gave Him to Go Into Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Miss Daisy Ulrich Opie Grace, who was acquitted at Atlanta, Ga., of shooting her husband, Eugene H. Grace, started suit for divorce to-day. She charges cruel and barbarous treatment.

Mrs. Grace also is about to bring action in Georgia to recover about \$18,000, which she alleges she conveyed to Grace for the purpose of establishing him in business. To-day Mrs. Grace filed in a day or two.

In the suit filed to-day Mrs. Grace acknowledges that she and Grace were not married until May 19, 1911. The marriage took place at New Orleans. Prior to the trial and during it both Grace and Mrs. Grace declared that they had been married in New York city on April 8. The New York records disproved this assertion.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19.—"I certainly not put anything in the way of that woman getting a divorce," said Eugene Grace to-day when told of his wife's suit. "It will save me the trouble and worry of doing so. In case she hadn't filed suit I was going to do it in November."

MAY BE "WHISPERING BURGLAR."

Robberies Cease After Capture of Negro—Losses of \$8,000.

Since the capture several weeks ago of Harry Jones, a negro, who is charged with robbing the home of Frank R. Chambers in Bronxville, burglaries in that section and in Glendale have ceased, and it is the belief of the police that Jones is the "whispering burglar" who so long terrorized the region.

The robberies which took place at frequent intervals previous to the arrest of Jones amounted to over \$8,000. In nearly every case the police were told of a huge negro who always spoke in a whisper, telling the inmates of the house he robbed that they would not be hurt if they kept quiet.

The jewelry taken from the home of Mr. Chambers was found under the platform of the station of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad at Mount Vernon. Jones was captured after a running fight, in which he was wounded four times. He is now in jail at White Plains awaiting the action of the Westchester county Grand Jury.

DIVORCE FOR FRITZI SCHEFF?

Singer Refuses to Affirm or Deny Rumor That She'll Seek One.

A rumor reached THE SUN last night that Fritzi Scheff, the light opera star, will sue her husband, John Fox, Jr., the author, for divorce. The rumor could not be confirmed.

When Fritzi Scheff was asked in Baltimore if the rumor was true she declined to give a direct answer.

"Why should I discuss my private affairs with the public?" she said. John Fox could not be found last night. His brother, Hector K. Fox of Mount Kisco, said that he had not heard that suit would be brought and that he had no information on the subject to make public.

RAILROAD RESTRICTS SPEED.

No Pennsylvania Train Ever to Exceed 70 Miles an Hour.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announced yesterday that it has issued an order restricting all trains on all points of the road from exceeding seventy miles an hour. Special orders have been given as to speed on curves at various points of the line.

The road states that the present schedules will not be affected, and that the eighteen hour trains will run as usual, except that when they are behind time the seventy mile rule shall not be broken to catch up.

Special signals have been installed at curves which will notify engineers that a speed of forty-five miles an hour or less is required.

MRS. PAT CAMPBELL NEAR DEATH

Little Hope Held Out for Actress in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. London, Sept. 19.—Little hope was held out to-day for the recovery of Mrs. Pat Campbell, the actress, who is ill at her home in Kensington Square. She was stricken suddenly on Sunday. The four specialists who were called in were unable to agree whether or no peritonitis was the affliction from which she was suffering. Because of this disagreement an immediate operation was deferred.

Most of the time this week Mrs. Campbell has been unconscious, although she came out of the coma for a short time yesterday and was reported slightly better last night. Straw has been placed in the street near the house and the sign put up, "Don't ring the bell."

Mrs. Campbell had expected to appear later in the United States in "Belladonna," the play in which she made her last appearance.

RENO DECREE NOT GOOD HERE?

Judge Indicates It in Refusing Mrs. Fox's Request for Her Son.

Supreme Court Justice Blaisdell decided yesterday that a woman must have more proof that she is divorced and is entitled to the custody of her child than a Reno decree before she can ask the courts here to enforce it.

Mrs. Margaret Hitt Fox got a Nevada divorce from Hugh Corby Fox, manufacturer of railway supplies, last January, which gave her the custody of her four-year-old son. She told Justice Blaisdell that when she came here from Reno to get her boy she found that her husband had sent the boy to Paris with his mother. She wanted the court to order him to bring the boy back.

Justice Blaisdell denied her request, but said that if Mrs. Fox can show that the Nevada court is one of competent jurisdiction she can make another application. The court said that her decree isn't any proof that her divorce is valid here.

ALL SIDE DOOR CARS MONDAY.

Interborough Buses P. S. Requirement by Eight Days.

A letter came yesterday to the Public Service Commission from Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough, saying that local subway trains with centre side doors would be ready and working at 5 o'clock next Monday morning.

For several months the Interborough has been equipping cars with centre side doors for use in local trains in accordance with an order of the commission requiring the completion of the job by October 1.

Many cars of the local subway trains have been fitted with centre doors for some time, but the company has not put them into operation because partial equipment would be a source of confusion and possible danger to passengers.

URGES BIG CITY TAX INCREASE.

Mayor Wants to Enlarge Philadelphia's Debt to \$80,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Mayor Blankenburg to-day recommended all sorts of special taxes in order to increase the municipal borrowing capacity to \$90,000,000. The Mayor wants a tax on household furniture, a tax on the occupations of all people, a tax of \$1 on each \$1,000 worth of goods manufactured in the city, a tax on all corporation franchises and numerous other things.

So sure does he seem that Council will take a similar view that he urges the immediate negotiation of a \$25,000,000 loan for improvements in the city.

CHILD CHOOSES HER PARENT.

Court Lets 3-Year-Old Decide Which One She Prefers.

Supreme Court Justice Marean in Brooklyn permitted a three-year-old girl to dispose of her own case yesterday. Little Miss Eisenlau knew exactly what she wanted and toddled toward her mother as soon as the court attendant had released her hand.

Her father, Theodore Eisenlau, had compelled the mother, Mrs. Annie Eisenlau, of 32 Newell street, to produce the child in court on a writ of habeas corpus. The parents separated several months ago. Eisenlau thought he was entitled to the custody of the child and notified his claims.

There wasn't much to choose by, so Justice Marean announced that he would have the child placed in the court room midway between the parents to make her own selection. The young one selected Mrs. Eisenlau.

NORTON AND HYDE SEEK TO TESTIFY

Lawyer Mentioned as Collector Writes Request to Buckner.

WILL WAIVE IMMUNITY

Ex-Sheriff Hayes Tells of Rumors Which Were Not Investigated.

SHEEHAN'S DUTIES FIXED

Secretary Boss Only Over the Janitor, Waldo Tells Curran Committee.

The Curran Aldermanic committee devoted another session yesterday to efforts to get more information about the offer of a captaincy for \$10,000 of which Capt. John T. Reith told in his affidavit and about the surveillance of Commissioner Waldo's secretary, Winfield R. Sheehan, by private detectives in the employ of former Under Sheriff Johnson.

The efforts were very successful along either line. Ex-Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes, from whom Johnson already had testified he heard the rumor that "a man named Norton" was collecting for somebody in the Police Department, remembered repeating the rumor to Johnson, but that was about all he did remember about it.

He couldn't recall where he had heard the rumor, nor could he recall that the rumor had brought along any details about persons who might be paying Norton. Furthermore, he didn't recall that the person in the Police Department for whom Norton was rumored to be collecting had ever been designated or even hinted at.

Thomas J. Hassett, now in the State Engineer's office, who was mentioned by Capt. Reith in his affidavit, did not remember whether Johnson had ever taken any lieutenant to see him or not but thought it very improbable. He didn't remember ever having seen Reith in his life.

Commissioner Waldo resumed the stand late in the afternoon. He denied with some heat that he had ever instructed Lieut. Costigan, commander of one of the "strong arm" squads to report to Secretary Sheehan or that he had ever given such an order to any other officer in the department.

The name of Paul Kelly was injected into the investigation yesterday by Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee, who asked ex-Sheriff Hayes if he had heard that Kelly was paying \$250 a month to Norton. Mr. Hayes hadn't heard such a report. The former Sheriff told of Mr. Waldo's seeking his aid to become Police Commissioner.

Hyde Willing to Testify
Ex-City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde sent a letter to Mr. Buckner yesterday stating his willingness to take the stand at any time if the committee's counsel has any questions he wishes to ask him.

Mr. Buckner has not yet decided whether he will ask Mr. Hyde to testify or not. It is not likely that the former Chamberlain will be called at present, anyhow.